

explain. In 1640, at the end near the Eue Montmartre, a chapel dedicated to St. Joseph was erected in a graveyard apportioned to the parishioners of St. Eustache. And here were buried in succession two men of genius, whose names will endure with the French language. The first was the great Molifere, the second the good La Fontaine. But the Revolution swept both chapel and graveyard away, — a market and houses arose in their place, — and the tombs of the illustrious dead were consigned to a museum, to be removed ultimately to Pfre-Lachaise.

The new home of Frangois Zola stood, then, on an historic and once consecrated spot. It was a house erected in 1839, with five stories above its ground floor. The fifth and uppermost stood back a little, being faced by a terrace with iron railings. Beneath this terrace were the five front windows of Zola's flat, for which he paid an annual rental of twelve hundred francs; and the window nearest to the Eue du Sentier was that of the bedroom which he occupied with his wife; the dining-room being in the rear, where it overlooked the Eue du Croissant, famous in the history of French journalism. Nowadays the Eue St. Joseph itself — including the very house where Frangois Zola resided¹ — harbours several publishing offices; in fact, newspapers,

periodicals,
and books pour forth from these streets
incessantly. But
such would not seem to have been the case in
1840, when

¹ At the time referred to, this house was No. 10 *Us* (or as one would put it in England, 10 *a*) in the street. But owing to various changes it has "become the only No. 10. M. Mongr<klien's publishing "business, and the offices of a popular weekly, *' *La Semaine ilhistre*"e," are now (1903) installed in the house, the accompanying view of which is from a photograph taken, under exceptional difficulties (owing to the extreme narrowness of the street) by the author's friend, M. Augusto Waser, architect, of Paris.